their opium pipes. But on the whole the authorities looked for little trouble from them. Unfortunately, that is also changing for the worse, for during recent years have occurred hold-ups by men of the Chinese race.

The Chinese conquered the Philippines peaceably by becoming part of the country and by reason of persistent thrift. The Philippine Chinese in turn have been conquered by Philippine vices. It is too bad for there was no more picturesque figure than the shrewd, j oily, rotund Chinese merchant who dearly loved to get the better of his adversary in a deal, but whose word was his bond. Slowly he is retreating, borne down into the maelstrom by too keen competition and by shifty business methods.

NEW JAPAN [5]

If you will take a look at the map of the Philippine Islands, you will see on the southeastern end of the Island of Mindanao the Province of Davao with the little city of Davao as the capital. Davao Province occupies part of the Agusan Valley and the coastal plains around Davao Gulf. Its climate is agreeable. The rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year. The region is free from typhoons. The soil is fertile. The mountains are covered with hardwood forests, and on the mountain slopes grows grass suitable for cattle-raising. Mineral wealth is abundant. Fish off the coast are plentiful. The chief products are *abaca* (hemp) and *co^ra*$_y$ which are exported. Davao is exceptionally rich in natural resources.

[5] Section read by Hon. Julian A. Rodriguez, Representative for Davao in the Philippine Legislature. For a geographical sketch and an historical account of Davao, see *Census of the Philip-pine Islands* (1918), Vol I, pp. 151—154. For more recent information, see *Davao Directory* (1934), edited by Nicolas P. Pacifico, including an article prepared by Hon. Toyoji Kaneko, Consul of Japan in Davao. Credit must be given to. a carefully prepared report on conditions in Davao, prepared by the late Governor Early of the staff of the Governor-General, which I was privileged to read.